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and the state, are the captions under which a concise and admirable epitome of the chief positions of this writer, never more influential upon modern thought than to-day, are discussed.

The Basis of Social Relations. A Study in Ethnic Psychology. By DANIEL G. BRINTON. Ed. by Livingston Ferrand. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1902. pp. 204.

The manuscript of this work, left at Dr. Brinton's death, was in nearly perfected form. It proves to be the most comprehensive of all his works and a better expression of his general point of view than any of his writings. It is essentially divided into two parts, (1) cultural, and (2) the natural history of the ethnic mind. Perhaps there is a sense in which his claim is true that this is the most comprehensive treatise on ethnic psychology.

Das Problem des Komischen in seiner geschichtlichen Entwicklung, von FRANZ JAHN. A. Stein, Potsdam. pp. 130. Preis, 3m.

The writer first treats of the développement of the comic from Plato to Descartes. Then comes the Aufklärung from Hobbes to the French and German writers of the eighteenth century, where it is treated in connection with the theory of knowledge and of wit. Then comes the period of romance and speculative philosophy where it is brought into connection with metaphysics and æsthetics. Lastly comes the scientific period, beginning with Zeising and coming down to Wundt, Kräppelin, Groos, Meredith, Sully and others.

Hughlings-Jackson on the Connection between the Mind and the Brain, by MORTON PRINCE. (Reprinted from Brain, 1891, Summer Number.) pp. 20.

La Logique des Sentiments, par TH. RIBOT. Félix Alcan, Paris, 1905. pp. 200. (Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine.)

This work taken together with his "Psychology of the Sentiments," and his "Creative Imagination" complete his treatises of the sentiments. That affective states are associative all admit. The author seeks to enucleate the constitutive elements of a logic of the sentiments. This he divides into five chief forms of reasoning—passional, unconscious, imaginative, justificative, and mixed. His conclusion is that the logic of the sentiments is not entirely sophism, prone as we are to intellectual and moral errors here.

Éinführung in die Psychologie, von ALEXANDER PFANDER. Johann Ambrosius Barth, Leipzig, 1904. pp. 423.

The author seeks to reduce psychology to its simplest and briefest form. Strange to say, everything epistemological is omitted. The assumption is that psychology embraces all that is most interesting for man. Epistemology, the author asserts, places psychology at a very peculiar disadvantage and lays upon it difficulties such as no other science bears and always diverts it from its proper field. Moreover, the theory of knowledge itself has suffered by being mixed in to psychological discussions. The real problem of psychology is the spiritual conquest of the rich, vital, psychic reality. By this treatment alone the great disenchantment, which so many who are now strongly attracted to psychology come to feel, may be avoided.

Practical knowledge of mankind is perhaps the beginning of psychology. It involves, of course, presuppositions. Psychology is moreover a presuppositionless science. The author evidently is disinclined toward parallelism. He recognizes fully the value of experiment, also the subjective method of self-observation, the genetic method, and popular psychology, and thence passes to the discussion

of feeling and endeavor, sensation, concept, memory, perception, attention, the soul, the self, association, habit, imitation, etc.

Technique de Psychologie Experimentale. (Examen des sujets) Par DR. TOULOUSE, N. VASCHIDE, et H. PIÉRON. Bibliothèque Internationale de Psychologie Experimentale. Octave Doin, Paris, 1904. pp. 335.

This booklet is the result of about ten years of experience in medico-experimental psychology. After discussing the place of theory, the authors treat the classification of phenomena, the measurements of psychic processes, a topic illustrated by many cuts, and at the conclusion of these sections grapple with the general problems of synthesis, of personality, character, observation and experiment, the gaps in the processes and how to fill them. Most valuable and interesting, however, in this book is the table of tests. These mostly pertain to the sphere of memory and involve memories of length, angles, forms, distance, sounds, harmonies, series of notes, figures, letters, words, phrases, objects, scenes, musical complexes, abstract ideas, etc. To these are added tests of simple association, of association by choice, association of images, imagination, abstraction, judgment, observation and reason. These tests are devised with rather special reference to bringing out individual differences. It deserves to be noted as the first of its kind in France. They are made in this laboratory at Villejuif as precise as may be, but with special reference to practical ends.

An Introduction to the Theory of Mental and Social Measurements, by EDWARD L. THORNDIKE. The Scientific Press, N. Y., 1904. pp. 212. (Library of Psychology and Scientific Methods.)

A book like this certainly has its place. To discuss the measurements of individuals, groups, variability, probability, the measurements of difference, change, relation, sources of error, etc., is a convenient introduction to the study of Pearson, Galton, and the spirit of *Biometrika*. It should be in the hands of all who compute voluminous numerical data from laboratory or anthropological protocols. Thankful as we are for it, it bears, like the other publications of this author, the marks of prematurity, haste, lack of thoroughness, and incompleteness. A diligent and faithful compiler, even, would not have omitted references to so many valuable American workers who have contributed so much to this field and have been in some sense pioneers here in its development, like Boas and Porter. He would have recognized the superb technique of Benedict and his pupils, would have included at least a few of the most ingenious formulæ and even methods that physiologists have developed, and would have seen the possibilities now and, indeed, the opportuneness of what we believe is inevitable very soon—a new type of logic which will cover all his ground and far more, but show things in their larger relations. Even the French handbook, the field of which crosses this almost in the exact centre, is unnoticed. Still, it is helpful and suggestive.

The Theory of Advertising, by WALTER DILL SCOTT. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, 1904. pp. 240.

These papers are mostly published from Mahin's Magazine. Psychologists have themselves only lately awakened to the fact that we have in advertising a mine of data for the study of attention, the value of which can hardly be paralleled elsewhere. It was high time that the lessons in this field be gathered and, while we must consider this book only a beginning, it is full of interest and suggestion, and best of all, it is treated in a tentative and not in a final way, with due realization of the fact that there is much more to come.